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THESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1909.

PUDGE WILLIAMS'S REMARKABLE

If the Roanoke dispatches published pesterday afternoon may be taken as authoritative, Judge Williams completely misses the point of the disagreeable situation in which he now ands himself. The question confronting him, and the people of the State, is not whether he will be assured a fair and impartial trial or not. It is simply whether he will voluntarily return to McDowell, W. Va., for trial or will be West Virginia officer of the court.

Judge Williams is credited with tak ing the ground that he will return for trial, provided that justice and bodily safety are guaranteed him. From sev is an astonishing one. From the havitextraordinary reflection upon the judiciary of a sister State. It implies well is, or may be, subject to private influence or political malice. But feature of his very singular position. en Virginia Judge Williams is Attorney-General-elect. But in West Vir ginia he is merely a practicing attornev who has gotten mixed up in a personal altercation, and in consequence has been caught up by the machinery of the law. No more than Smith or Brown or Jones has he right to sit Wytheville and attempt to dictate Smith, Brown nor Jones, but the chosen legal representative of a people, makes show a punctilious respect for the forms of law. Judge Williams is not doing this correctly understood, his purposes to show open defiance of these forms. Setting an example of dignilawful workings of justice is the last thing in the world that he could now

be described as doing.

udge Williams long ago promised the West Virginia authorities that he yould return for trial at the proper There have been no developments, and propably there could be no developments, which would absolve Williams possibly escape trial, no mater how much he might desire it, no erned strictly by statute, and the stafor fears of impartiality or suspicions stand, therefore, requisition papers for the person of our Attorney-Generalelect will be out in the course of a few days. And what will happen then? Judge Williams indicates that if he is not assured of safety of life and limb and a just trial, he will resist extradition. Stripped of legal phraseology, what does this mean? When the West Virginia sheriff or other officer appears at his home in Wytheville, what does Judge Williams propose to do? Is it imaginable that he, personally, means to resist the sheriff, personally

If Judge Williams had quietly returned for trial at the first indication that he was wanted, he would have taken with him the sympathy of the Already his curious attitude has resulted in a very noticeable chilling of this sympathy toward his case It is to be feared that effects have been even less favorable in West Virginia, where his position is as well calculated to arouse ill-feeling and prejudice his case as any position well could be. Even now, if he quietly returns to submit to trial, as by every consideration he should do, he can rely upon his friends and the press of the State to gest another way in which this boy watch every move in his trial with a hawk-like vision and to resent any appearance of injustice with a vigor which would make him the centre of a cause celebre, a possible martyr and popular hero. But if he waits to submit to the indignity of "requisition," and, worse yet, if he "resists extradition" in a personal and physical sense-for in the final analysis, it must come down to that-his situation will be much less fortunate. In such a case, it is safe to say that he

pion. Wherever Mrs. Hillis finds two er respects honorable, are annually or three suffragelies gathered togeth- defrauding the State of at least a fifth Great Danes, unless,

The Times (3) Disputch | or, there she is greatly tempted to the property at the rate prescribed sociation in New York some weeks burden. ago, "with so much leisure, who get so much and give so little as the Ame-

ago thus: cago thus:
You talk of your wrongs, but I tell you that your husbands have wrongs a thousand times more bitter. They must work hard while you are idle; they must find the money to pay for your vanities. No wonder the death rate among husbands is greater than that among wives.
Utterances such as these will elicit involuntary salvos from a million husbands. From a woman to women they

are certainly not wanting in impresoclastic vigor of independent thought that belies the petticoated tradition. Moreover, there is truth in these words. We hear a good deal about nomes where the husband is a drunken ne'er-do-well or gilded profligate, while the wife industriously washes clothes or nobly distributes alimony to the poor, as the case may be. Less is said about the reverse of the picture vision of labor is very unequal in the many homes where the woman's practical contribution is a small fraction of the man's, many homes where the wife, if she is not wholly idle, cannot possibly be said to pay her way.

this lady's charges of idleness and

If that represents merely a querulous feminine dissatisfaction and feeble complaint against legal inequities of sensible women need lavish no sympathy upon it. But not every observer to dismiss it so lightly. That it exists at all shows, at least, that women ly about their own position in the social body. Mrs. Hillis, who complains so vigorously of that position could hardly find fault with such meditations. It will probably be a long hallot will seem, in itself, of any espe cial importance in this country. Yes ganized propaganda of protest against with the bestowal of the ballot, which, so we take it, is only a none too conin the least. On the contrary, if his sequent bubble on the surface. The larger meaning of "votes for women." if it has any larger meaning, must be and orderly submission to the yet, to develop the independence, usefulness and practical coequality of one-half the population of the civil ized world. Such a movement, however much some of its manifestations general sympathy of women like Mrs. Hills, since it finally aims to overthrow exactly the same conditions

which she so severely castigates. THE STORY OF BASCOM USHER.

seventeen-vear-old boy by the name of Bascom Usher. An enterprising and hard-headed lad, he looked about him, took stock of his surroundings as they were, not as he might dream them, got an acre of land, plowed it and planted corn. Ambitious as well as intelligent, he entered himself in the National Boys' Corn Contest, conducted by the United States government. He kept and had ready to present sworn records as to planting, cultivation, no exceptions whatever harvesting and marketing. These recby an official committee, and were found worthy of praise in every way. So was Bascom Usher's acre-crop of corn which was bigger than that of any other South Carolina boy, and was awarded the government first prize for that State.

On his single acre, this boy produced 1521-2 bushels of corn. The United States government purchased every bit of it at \$2 a bushel. The fodder brought in \$30 more. The acre's planting thus yielded \$335. The net profit is supposed to be not less than \$200-An acre of land as good as Bascom Usher's acre can be bought in South Carolina for \$10 to \$20.

We take this story, literatim, from the editorial page of the Charleston News and Courier. It seems to us admirably worth printing, as well for its own moral as because it bears out, in several ways, statements and arguments of our own which have recently been criticized by practical farmers in this State. As to the moral, comment

amplification is superfluous. profit of 1,000 per cent, plucked out of, the earth by a half-grown boy rather speaks for itself. Will anybody sugcould have turned this profit? Is any uch wholesome and useful way imag inable? Can a boy-or a man, eitherbest help himself, his State and hi ountry by doing as Bascom Usher did or by nailing his nopes and ambitions to a clerkship in the city at \$15 a

THE TAX-DODGERS' TRUST.

The largest, toughest trust with which Virginia has to deal is that of the tax-dodgers. Wise laws and effiwould find that he has forfeited a large clent administration are making the part of the regard of a people who control of other trusts increasingly control of other trusts increasingly possible. Complicated laws and inefficient enforcement of them make the known "desire to serve the people." IDLE WIVES AND TOILING HUS- control of the tax-dodgers entirely im-DANDS.
In Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis, of citizens of the State belong to this Brooklyn, the despised and betrampled opnoxious company of tax-dodgers, male sex has found a friend and cham- By tacit agreement, these men, in oth-

er, there she is greatly tempted to of its income. By falling to valu marks. "There is no class of we- by law, these men are simply refusing men," she told the Emma Willard As- to bear their fair part of the public

All of this is familiar ground dodging is as old as the Commonrican women." The American woman, wealth, and has been condemned from she then indicated, is seldsh idle and the earliest beginnings of the State. her talking to the suffragettes of Chi- Only specific figures will reveal the enormity of the evil. Here are figures

It is manifest that the city's real estate is valued at a reasonable figure. It could not be otherwise. Easily lo cated and always taxable, it never escapes. But with these exceptions, there is no man in Richmond so simple as to believe that these farcical figures represent the actual worth of Richmond property.

The real conditions can be readily stated. Richmond personal property is worth at least \$60,000,000-more than double the amount at which it is assessed. From a bank statement printed in this paper on November 28, the 292.159.37 at that time, or fifty-eight times the amount stated by the taxpayers on their oaths. In 1907, two years ago, the city's invested capital, according to the Chamber of Commerce, was \$44,000,000-fourteen times what is given in the tax returns.

We submit that this showing is any many of Richmond's citizens, who would not stoon to subterfuge in any dustriously juggling their official re turns to the Commonwealth, if not actually faisifying them. Probably it neans that if the Commissioner of th Revenue were to bring various individuals into court and examine them dictments for perjury. To be sure Richmond is not alone in this bad practice. Every county and every city, with some half-score exceptions, are in the same boat.

As long as the laws remain as they are, and as long as the administration of these laws is lax, nothing better can be expected. But better conditions interview printed yesterday, promises that measures will be introduced as soon as the Legislature convenes to correct the evil. This cannot come too soon to save the dignity of the State and the honor of tax-payers.

TWO PUBLICITY LAWS?

Comparisons are suggested by the press of a summary of Secretary Na-Interpreting the corporation tax as he sees it. Mr. MacVeagh holds that the so-called publicity feature of the taxlaw is compulsory. If his view is correct, various facts regarding the financial status of corporations will be anlie inspection." In Mr. Nagel's report, summarized a column or two away, we porations strongly urged. Such a law as he sketches it, would require reports at stated intervals "from all important corporations engaged in interstate commerce," and "their publication in form which would safeguard business secrets."

Is it necessary to have two publicity laws, emanating from and adminisby two separate departments and calling for two sets of reports Cannot one law do all that is necessary for the moment, and do it better and more cheaply?

whose net income is in excess of \$5,-The law proposed by the De-000. partment of Commerce and Labor would affect only interstate corporations. It would call for facts about their organization and management which the tax-law ignores, as well as the facts about receipts and expenses which the tax-law demands. But between them there would be a good deal of duplication. The Treasury inquisition is a necessary part of the collection of the new tax and could hardly be dispensed with as long as this provision is operative. We have yet to see whether the discrimination between incorporated and unincorporated businesses it involves is adjudged just and reasonable by the courts. But why not give publicity by way of the tax a chance to prove its merits and justice before authorizing still another probe to push yet further into the Herald. business affairs of thousands of concerns, the offense of some of whom, at any rate, is only to have adopted a convenient legal and commercial form with the full sanction of the State?

One pleasant thing about this man MacVeagh is that he seems to be really MacVeagh's man,

Self-press-agenting persons

In the Charleston News and Courier a prominent butcher advertises "pork sausages." What do they usually make sausages out of down in Charleston? Timed tongue?

Senator Aldrich is herewith invited to release a few chunks of his well-We doubt if the Prairie will over mix in a hard scrap in all its life,

King Gustave disguised himself as a laborer. Congress might do worse. Mr. Peary will not consider them

Borrowed Jingles

PLACING THE BLAME. Much higher in the big world's estimation?
On whom should I let fall the heavy hand Of disapproval for my lewly station? What miscreant is he who holds me down To common bread and cheap domestic cheese?
Thus must I answer, with embarrassed from:

frown:
"The man who bags my trousers at the knees."

Who makes my wife suspect, though loyal husband might have made a better living?
Whose throat should gulp the nauseating That far too oft I need some tall forgiv-

ing?
Who keeps my income at the feeble ebb
So that it seems to dwindle by degrees?
Who has enmeshed me in a drudge's web?
The man who bags my trousers at the
knees.

Fet though my debt to him seem largely grudge,
As we account our debts to fellow-mor-

tals,
I'll plend for him before the final Judge
When he has passed beyond death's
gloomy portals.
For while he's kept me humbled in the
dust,
Preventing oft my doing as I please,
It is my weakness to be more than just
To him who bags my trousers at the
knees.

Strickland Gillian, in Chicago News.

MERELY JOKING.

He knew.

"If you see a floating object of greenish hue, it may be a lump of ambergris,"
cautioned the scientist.
"And then again, it may be a decayed
watermelon," responded the old sherman,
"I've investigated thousands of 'em in my
time."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Choice. 3 "Want to see this magician to-night?"
"What does he do?"
"Various things, Makes a table dance.
"Well, I like dancing, but I'd rather see
ballet."—Houston Chronicle.

Mildly Interested. "Have you read the sensational poem hat is exciting so much comment just now?"
"Yes; and I think I could do as well myself. Is there any money in this poetry
business?"-Pittsburg Post.

A Bad Boy. "He wants to send Santa Claus a Black Hand letter."—Kansas City Journal.

Always Brings Tears. "How do you get that emotional actress to shed tears at each performance?"
"I don't mind telling you," answered the manager, "although I shouldn't like to have it generally known. Before her big scene I go around in her dressing-room and tell her how little real money there is in the house."—Washington Star.

MILD INSINUATIONS.

A FTER the question of Cook's latitudes and longitudes has been settled, scholars might tackle the mathematics of the ordinary combination magazine offer.

New York Evening Post.

Speaker Cannon doubtless has his faults, but no one ever accused him of not being a good fighter. Whatever success the insurgents may achieve in getting the better of the Speaker, it is certain that they have their work cut out for them.—Philadelphia

A St. Louis woman is reported to be very angry because by mistake she married a cook instead of a count. Some women never do know when they are in luck.—De-Moines Register.

Secretary Knox doesn't care what happens to him now Colonel James Hamilton Lowis has officially indorsed his action in the Nicaragua matter.—Milwaukce News.

Better keep an eys on Carrie Nation while she is in Washington. She may take a notion to smash the House of Representatives.—Indianapolis News.

true, facsimiles and duplicates. The corporation tax affects all corporations bors under the Monroe doctrine and the

Entire wen eye's Carrie National Christon Christon Christon Christon Christon is smash the flows of persental control in smash the flows of persental control in the control is smash the flows of persental control in the control in the control is smash the flows of persental control in the c in any way directed against America and none will suspect it now, in spite of the Tupper letter. Let the contro-versy among the advocates of separate versy among the advocates of separate navies and colonial gifts of Dread-noughts to England be carried on without bugaboos of America plotting or secretly wishing to "obtain possession" of Canada.—Chicago Record-

is the universal preventive of disease. It is stronger sex bars them from denying that they than Carbolic Acid or Chloare engaged to King Manuel have only themselves to blame if they miss the chance of "proying" it on Cook. and bad odors, but is non-

poisonous. Sold everywhere. 10c, 25c, 50c & \$1.00

WEST DISINFECTING CO 1000年的11年1日1日日本中共和国



HE teeth are injured more I by neglect than from any other cause. Thoroughly brush them every day with

ADVENTURES

Comtesse de Colmar, Reaching New York, Claims to Be His Granddaughter.

SAYS SHE MARRIED A DUKE

Declares She Expects to Win Suit Which Will Give Her Sixty Millions,

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY. With regard to the soi-disant Comtesse de Colmar, who arrived the other day from Europe by the French Line, and who has been staying at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York, preparatory to a trip to New Orleans, where she announces her intention of having her boy, Robert, educated at the Jes-

she announces her intention of having her boy, Robert, educated at the Jesuit College, I notice that she claims to be the daughter of "Elizabeth Wilhelmina, Princess of Brunswick, the only daughter of Duke Charles II., of Brunswick." She also declares that she was married to "the Duc de Bar-Durckheim."

Now this story merits investigation, Duke Charles II., of Brunswick, who was popularly known as "the Diamond Duke," and who was renowned through all Europe for his vices and eccentricities, was driven into exile by his subjects and forced to abandon the throne of Brunswick to his brother William. Before his deposition he had contracted an Intimacy with a Miss Seymour, the daughter of an English admiral, by whom he had a daughter, who was duly christened at Brunswick and invested by the duke, who acknowledged himself to be her father, with the title of Countess of Colmar. There is no proof in existence that the duke was ever married, even morganatically, to Miss Seymour, and to the end of his days he always insisted that the Countess Colmar was merely an illegithmate daughter. He provided for her education at Paris, but disowned her when she became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church and married against his wishes an impecunious French noble of the name of the Comte de Civry.

Fight for Fortune.

German aristocracy are the Counts and Countesses Durckhelm-Montmartin, whose name is well known in America, through the frequent participation of two of the young counts in motoring and aviation contests in the United States. They belong to what is known as the "Uradel" of Bavaria, that is to say, their family was already noble at the dawn of history. Justly proud of their lineage, they were horrified to learn last year that one of the youthful scions of the house had married in London a sol-disant Vicomtesse de Civry. The count, who is extravagant and in debt, had allowed himself to be invelgled by the lady into the belief that she was the grand-daughter of the so-called Diamond Duke of Brunswick, the chief heiress of his colossal fortune. Young Count Durckhelm had evidently paid very little attention to the mespaper records of the case, each of the numerous trails in France, Switzerland and in Germany having contributed to denomatrate the fallacy, not to call it by a worse name, of the pretensions of the Civrys.

After his marriage, finding that his

by a worse name, of the pretensions of the Civrys.

After his marriage, finding that his bride had but little more money than himself, he instituted an inquiry, through which he became aware of the fact, known to most other people, that the Civrys have once and for all time been put out of court, and that his bride, therefore, had pothing what soever to hope from the fortune left by the Diamond Duke of Brunswick.

On learning this he straightway left his wife, declining to have anything more to do with her. She followed him to Germany, and, discovering his residence, took possession thereof, without any opposition, as the count on hearing of her arrival had sought safety in flight. His family foolishly entered upon negotiations with her, offering her a sum of money, as much as 40,000 marks, if she would abandon all further claim upon him as her lusband, and consent to a divorce. The

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' games will be given.

Cancelag on the Chickanominy.

Please advise me whother the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy River is navigable to a cancellag on the Chickanominy.

Please advise me whother the Chickanominy.

The virginia Convention adopted an ordinance of secossion on April 1.

1801. The morning of that cap was a cancellage of the river can be bought in Richmond.

B. H. J.

We are not familiar with the navigantion of this stream, Perhaps some of this great of the river can be bought in Richmond.

Please tell me what British statesman and orator was born 100 years ago flist ment of this morth.

You doubtless refer to Win. E. Gladstone, of Course.

Please tell me what British statesman and orator was born 100 years ago flist ment of this ment.

You doubtless refer to Win. E. Gladstone, born December 29, 1809.

A Publication wasted.

Subscriber, Orange, Va.: If you will send a vory delicate question which I wish to ask you. A young man whom I greatly admire has been visting on the convention and print in the convention accounts and scribe of secossion on April II.

1801. The morning of that cap wasted and good to the convention accounts and good scribe of secossion on April II.

1802. The morning of the view can be alternoon there was some sunshine.

Gladstone, of Course.

Please tell me what British statesman and orator was born 100 years ago the course of secossion on April II.

1804. The morning of secons of secossion on Apri

company.

2. This could only be determined by a suit against the company.

Lincoln Pennies Again.
What is the value of a Lincoln penny on which are inscribed the initials of the designer? Where could I find a purchaser?
A READER.
There is no premium on this coin.

Abb's Valley.
Where is Abb's Valley located? Where is Abb's Valley located: And give me a brief outline of its history.
SUBSCRIBER.
None of our reference works give definite information on this point. If you will be more specific we may be able to locate it.

Forty Years' Subscriber":

man to whom you refer is not the first of his race to have been incar-cerated at the State Penitentiary. Virginia's Secession.

Please tell me the day upon which Virginia seceded from the Union. If possible, could you inform me as to the weather on that day?

States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

A Publication Wanted.

Subscriber, Orange, Va.: If you will send a self-addressed stamped envelope to this office we will be glad to inform you where you can secure the publication to which you refer.

Cleaning Gloves.

Will you kindly give me a recipe for cleaning buckskin gloves?

OETMAN.

We are informed that these gloves can be cleaned successfully with gasolene.

Howe's "Virginia"

Will you tell me where I can get a copy of Howe's "History of Virginia"?

What would it cost? A READER.

This work its now out of print. You can probably secure ohe from some old book dealer in Richmond, Washington or Baltimore. The price of the book will depend upon its condition. No copy would be sold for less than \$5.

Lost Goads in Shipment.

A orders a bill of corn to be shipped.

A Cholee of Men.

I have a vory delicate question which I wish to ask you. A young man thing me for more than a Year. He is now in a position to marry if he so useries, and, so far as I know, he has never been attentive to anybody elso than myself. He has never proposed to me, though he has given me night he made me a formal proposal. I am begun calling on me, and last so, Would it be right for me to say anything about it to my old friend?

Give the older fellow a chance. It may be that he is screwing up his courage to the sticking point, and will make you the desired proposal in a short while. At the very least, never consider a proposal from your recent that you think a great deal more of him than you do of the other fellow.

A orders a bill of corn to be shipped.

A Baseball Tryout.

be held for as much as \$8.

Lost Goods in Shipment.

A orders a bill of corn to be shipped at once, inclosing a check for amount of bill, from B. Instead of shipping at once, B waits a week or more before shipping. The corn is lost by sinking of steamer. Steamboat company refuses to pay. Who should be loser, A or B?

2. A orders corn and sends his driver to meet same. No agent at wharf. He tells the clerk he has come for A's corn, and some of it was sent out. Not getting the axact number, he notines the clerk, who counts the sacks in wagon, and then he claims sent them all out. Is steamboat company liable for loss?

READER.

1. A has a cause for civil action against B, and B can sue the steaming to the present teeple on St. Paul's Steeple.

Is the present steeple on St. Paul's steeple.

St. Paul's Steeple.

Is the present steeple on St. Paul's Church to be permanent? Why do not the people of the parish put a steeple on the building suitable to its dignity and history?

READER.

We do not think the present spire is intended to be permanent, but we cannot say why the parish does not change it. It strikes us that this is a matter for their own consideration. A movement is on foot, we understand, to displace the present steeple with a memorial one to the dead of the parish.

Morigaged Houses.

Morigaged Houses.

I was recently discussing the question of mortgages with a real estate man, and he said that about half the louses in the United States were mortgaged. I, of course, denied this, and would like to have some figures to prove my point.

MANIOUS.

Unfortunately, your fried was welling to the latest statistics, there are 2,180,229 mortgaged houses and 4,739,914 houses held in fee. In addition, there are in this country 298,512 houses of doubtful ownership.

If clear water really goes into Richmond's Christmas stocking, there will be no occasion for its filtering through.

money was about to be paid over, when the woman was by mere chance recognized as a Berlin adventuress, whose real name was Kathle Schulz, and who for a time had figured in Berlin pand its sphere of usclulers with the worthings of a cause that receives appeared to the worthings of a cause that receives appeared to the second support of the least three worthings. pand its sphere of usefulness in the de-

STATE PRESS

"Hold-Up" a Compliment to Cabell.

According to the Associated Press the Senate Committee on Finance (Mr. Alidrich, we believe) has held up the homination of Mr. Royal E. Cabell, of Richmond, as Commissioner of internal Revenue, because of "gossip which has resched the ears of members of the committee" to the effect that Mr. Cabell has asserted his independence of members of Congress in selecting subordinates in the revenue service and has speken sharply about the interference of certain Congressmen. Evidently the President made no mistake when he chose Mr. Cabell, who seems to be far above the ordinary level of politicians. Mr. Tart has displayed rare discernment in his Southern appointments as a rule—Norfolk handmark.

The Red Cross Stamps Again.

A purchase of Red Cross stamps, now on sale at several stations in Lynchburg, signifies an expenditure which brings naught in return save the consclousness of having contributed one's mite to the cause of humane endeavor. The use of them upon letters or Christmas packages or what not, evidences merely an outward rad visible sign of noble impulse—indicatin, not only the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board heed the proprieties of the situation and choose a man not a member of the board.—Fredericksburg Star.

